THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $3 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTEN BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, P. F. PESCUD, SEATON GALES.

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CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, horning Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE at THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurists in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.
W. L. POMEROY.
July 5th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves, Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guiter,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yr.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale
Cakes and Candies of great Variety,
and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpœnas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1855. No. 88.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles, Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 22, 1855. 85—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. MCLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to
WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE GRIST MILL ON HOUSE'S CREEK having been put in complete repair, is now grinding Wheat and Corn. The excellence of the Flour ground at this mill is well known.
Sept. 1, 1855. 82—4ty.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS.—In our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS.—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Barathea Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. MCMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
September 28, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.
H. L. EVANS.
April 3, 1855. 39—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at
McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

HILLSVILLE ACADEMY,
CARROLL COUNTY, VA.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the tenth of August, 1855, under the superintendence of the former very able and accomplished Instructor, Benjamin F. Thompson.

At the close of each Session there is a public examination. We have examined his students, and heard them examined by men experienced in teaching, graduates of the best colleges in the United States, and we do not hesitate to say that, the facilities here offered for acquiring a thorough education, are not surpassed by those of any other institution. The school is very promising.

The course of studies includes all the branches taught in the best academies. Tuition varies from five to twelve dollars and fifty cents, according to studies pursued. Board can be had in town at $5 per month; in the country at $4, in good families. Board so cheap, places an education within the reach of all; it is done to encourage the school. Parents and guardians at a distance, may have no fears in placing young persons under the care of the teacher, for they will be under his immediate protection.

No pains or expense will be spared on his part, for the mental and moral improvement of all entrusted to his care.

M. D. CARTER,
F. L. HALE,
W. H. COOK,
E. C. ELLIOTT,
C. L. DAWSON,
WM. LINDSAY,
J. B. MITCHELL,
C. W. UTLEY.
} *Board of Trustees.*

July 17, 1855. 1083—w4t.pd.

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.
August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited.

Address
EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.
July 25, 1855. 70—swtd.

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 18, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans, by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34.)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—law1Dec 20.

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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHING to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J. TERRELL,
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit

From the Oxford (Miss.) Democratic Flag.

Letter from the Rev. A. B. Longstreet--To the Methodist Church, South.

ORIGIN OF KNOW NOTHINGISM—ITS PREJUDICIAL BEARING UPON THE WEALTH AND STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY.

In my address to the Preachers of the Methodist Church, I have shown that if all the foreigners who come to this country were both Catholics and paupers, and that if they all voted to a man under the dictation of the Pope, still Know Nothingism is not the remedy for these evils; and if it were, it is a remedy with which Methodist Preachers should have nothing to do. Thus far I have discussed the subject under concessions, which confined me within a circle so narrow, that its circumference almost touched its centre. I am now to present it in its proper light; from whence it will appear, that no Christian, no patriot, should attach himself to the "American party." Hitherto I have not called it by that name; 1st, because that is not its baptismal name; and 2d, because it designates no attribute that belongs to it. But as conciliation is my object, and the Know Nothings are over sensitive at this moment, I will compromise matters, and call it by the one name or the other, as may, for the time being, seem most appropriate to the occasion. And here let me remark, once for all, that I know there are many good men and true attached to the American party; that they joined it from good motives, and with the honest design of promoting the interest of the country. To such, I can only say, that whatever may be found in my remarks that savors of bitterness, is not intended for them. But for the Order—the organization—its projectors, its mode of operation, and many of its votaries, I have no respect, nor do they deserve any. Of these I shall speak according to my estimation of their deserts. It is their privilege to recriminate, and if the good and virtuous will stand aside from the conflict, why very well; they will not be touched, save by implication, which at times it will be impossible to avoid. But if they will thrust themselves into the contest, as some of them have already done, they must share the fate of their allies. I shall not withhold or avert a single shaft out of courtesy or kindness to them. Of all the parties ever conjured up in this land of party legerdemain, this is the only one that ever exacted respect from its opponents, by reason of the wise and good that belonged to it—respect, I mean, such as would be due to these men in the private circle. This is what the Know Nothings demand; and that, too, when they are begriming men whose characters have stood above reproof longer than they have stood upon the face of the earth. While they are exacting so much, let them extend a little indulgence to one who verily believes that they are sapping the foundations of the Government—who began to write when but one prediction of his concerning it remained to be fulfilled; and who writes now when it is entirely and lamentably fulfilled, who uttered his prediction, when the party had not even a name—when he did not believe there was a member of it within five hundred miles of the State of Mississippi, and when the wisest of five hundred men who heard him, regarded it as little more than commencement declamation.

The origin of Know Nothingism seems to be a mystery to everybody. Even the most erudite of the Order can shed no light upon it. I think I can trace it to its cause, if not to its author. Whether I be right or wrong, our reflections will lead us to one of the most beautiful morals that ever was addressed to a self-ruling people.

It was not until the year 1846 that Massachusetts abolitionism got completely beside itself. Up to this period, it had been held in check by the gravity, decency and self-respect of the more recently inoculated of its victims and the yet remaining but fast decaying soundness of public opinion in that State. But in this and the succeeding year, it reached its grand climacteric, and loomed out in all its hideous deformity. It threw off all decency, all decorum, all self-respect, all patriotism, all regard for public opinion, all principle. In January, 1847, there was a grand meeting of the anti-Slavery Society in Boston, headed by a President, twenty-six Vice Presidents, (Caroline Weston being one) two Secretaries, one Auditor, and twelve Counsellors—three of them women, whose names, for the honor of the sex, and as being next in rank to Vice President Caroline Weston, I will record: Maria Weston Chapman, Eliza Lee Fallen, and Anna Warren Weston. In this meeting, almost every county in Massachusetts, if not every one, was represented.

To this august assembly, the Board of Managers presented a report, which opens with a complaint against the "slave power," of course. It then proceeds to the Mexican war in regard to which, it holds this language: "We fear that the vastly greater resources of the United States for the supply of men and money, will sooner or later extort from their weaker neighbor their own terms of peace. This event must be deprecated by every lover of humanity, of justice, and of freedom. Every good and humane man must earnestly hope that success may attend upon that power which is striving to remove from its soil a piratical horde of banditti."

Adverting to the Wilmot proviso, the report proceeds: "Slavery must, of necessity be triumphant, &c.—there is no remedy but revolution—a revolution beginning like all such, in the hearts and minds of men, but manifested in due time in the disruption of the Union, in the overthrow of our present deceptive constitution." Speaking of the State, it says, "her real prosperity and true honor can only be secured by the blow that shall sever the bond of the existing Union." Much more of the same sort; in the course of which General Taylor is called the slaveholding leader of our national banditti engaged in piratical incursion into Mexico; and then the report continues: "The anti-slavery history of England has been unusually full of various incidents during the past year. The formation of the Anti-slavery League, the Evangelical Alliance, the visit of Mr. Garrison," (to England,) "the extensive agitation of the slavery question by his means, assisted by Mr. Thompson" (Englishman) "and the American abolitionists—have made the last year" ('46 remember) "one of extraordinary animation and interest. We believe that we could never boast of a larger and more devoted band of faithful friends in the mother country than we now possess. We have received elegant gifts from a multitude of other places, (London, Bristol, &c.,) and are thus put in communication with new efficient friends."

The report proceeds: "The conflict between the abolitionists of Scotland, and the Free Church in the matter of blood money, has been carried on with even more vigor during the past year, than ever before."

And again: "The Irish contributions to the Bazaar, like those we have just enumerated, were of increased amount in quantity, elegance and value. We accept this annual increase of the tribute paid to the Image of God in Chains, whose dungeon is this broad land, as a grateful evidence of an increasing and spreading sympathy with universal Humanity." ("I hang on Massachusetts—I cannot give up Massachusetts," said Crane of Virginia, in the Philadelphia Convention! What a Virginian!)

Thus we hear it openly avowed in Boston, that there is an organized conspiracy between Great Britain and Ireland, and the abolitionists of Massachusetts to overthrow this government. And now for the moral.

In 1845, I cannot find any account taken of the number of paupers who came into Massachusetts from abroad in that year, whence I conclude that there were none, or that the number was very small. Let Massachusetts speak for herself as to the following years:

1846. "The whole number of persons relieved as paupers was 15,261; of whom 7,022 were State paupers, and 7,850 town paupers. Of the State paupers, 4,411 were foreigners; and of these 3,834 were from England and Ireland. 722 foreign paupers have come to the State this year."

1847. "The whole number of persons relieved, &c., &c., 18,717. 7,920 town paupers; 9,005 State. Of the last, 7,035 were foreigners, and of this number 6,383 were natives of England and Ireland.—2501 foreign paupers have come into the State this year."

1848. "The number relieved, &c., &c., 18,693; town 7,166, State 9,431. Of State, 7,418 were foreigners, of whom 6,707 were natives of England and Ireland. 1,494 foreign paupers came into the State this year."

1849. "The number, &c., 24,892; town, 8,881; State, 14,088. Of the last, 10,258 foreigners; of whom 9,128 were natives of England and Ireland. 3,043 foreign paupers came into the State this year."

1850. "The number &c., 25,981; town, 7,900, State 16,058. Of last, 12,334 were foreigners; and of this number 10,816 were natives of England and Ireland. 1,891 foreign paupers came into the State this year."

1851. "The number, &c., 27,650; town, 8,426, State, 16,154. Of last, 13,640 were foreigners, and of these 11,905 were natives of England and Ireland. 2,000 foreign paupers came into the State this year."

1852. "The number, &c., 27,787; town, 8,285 State, 14,388. Of these, 11,321 were foreigners, 9,788 natives of England and Ireland. 1,500 paupers came into the State this year."

1853. "Number, &c., 26 414; town, 8,008; State, 14,831. Of these, 11,074 were foreigners, of whom 10,014 were natives of England and Ireland. 1,134 foreign paupers come into the State this year."

And this brings us to the natal day of Know Nothingism. Early in 1854, perhaps at the close of 1853, it was born deaf and dumb in Massachusetts. Why, we will see presently. According to Chickering, in 1840 the foreign population in Massachusetts was but 4.72 per cent. of the whole population of the State. In 1850, it was 20.20 of the whole population—more than a fifth. In 1830, it was but 1.58 of the whole population. Now, what could have poured such a flood of emigrants into Massachusetts, (the most sterile and thickly settled State in the Union,) between the years 1840 and 1850? Why such a vast disproportion from England and Ireland? Did they come to sustain her in her efforts to overthrow the government? Or did they come from the impression that all her feelings and sympathies were in unison with their own? No matter which, never was there a more just retribution for fanatical madness than this. The burden is not half told. Her criminals, her deaf and dumb, her insane are in like proportion, and settled upon her at an expense which is absolutely astounding. Foreigners are a growing fungus upon her, that must waste her away if it cannot be removed. But how is it to be removed? Shall she use up the contributions of her confederates, and then cut their acquaintance and drive them off? That would be disgraceful even to her. She has borne up under the growing evil long and heroically; shall she bear it forever? That is impossible. Well may she abhor foreigners. Now Know Nothingism is the very remedy for her. Form a secret society against them—swear the members that they will not disclose their names or deeds, and stab them in the dark. Bind Catholics to them, for popularity's sake, and put Temperance over them with like intent, and to sanctify the sacrifice, and send out emissaries every where, some to preach in the street against Catholics, and others to work like the devil in Eden, upon the innocent and unsuspecting. Whisper this to the hater of Catholics and slavery; that, to the dreader of foreigners; and the other to the lover of Temperance. Put on any face, promise any thing, hold any language, to gather recruits; and when you have got them, swear them in by oaths so strong, that they cannot get out or go counter to the will of Massachusetts and her abolition kith and kin at the North. Thus get strength, kill off Democrats, take the reins of government, drive off allies southern and foreign, kill off Catholics, and crush the "slave power, by turning loose the slave upon his master." Here, I take it, is the spawning, the poisoning, and the satanic aiming of Know Nothingism as it came from its mother. Had it adhered to its original darkness and mutenes, it would have accomplished its ends to the full, and the South would have been made accessory to her own undoing. Never was abolitionism so silent, truculent and seemingly national, as it has been since the birth of Know Nothingism. It would profess any thing, it would swear anything, until the touch-stone of slavery was applied to it, and then it showed its cloven foot, fled back to its den, and set up its natural howl louder than ever. How such men as Robert Breckenridge could ever have dreamed that Massachusetts and Virginia abolitionists and slaveholders could be united into a national party is, to me, the great mystery of these mysterious times. Could oaths do it? Why, every officer in Massachusetts swears to support the Constitution of the United States, and violates his oath without scruple or remorse. Every senator and representative of hers in Congress does the same. Oh, it was the master scheme of abolition iniquity, to unite oath-defying and oath-respecting men, of different latitudes, in bonds indissoluble, save at the will of the first! Heavens and earth, upon what a precipice has the South stood for a twelve months past! Look how perfectly everything tallies with these revelations. Wherever Know Nothingism has triumphed, the champions of the constitution have fallen, and abolitionism has gloated over them. Wherever it has usurped authority, it has nullified the constitution and laws of the Union, hustled off poor women and children of foreign birth, grabbled in the sacred edifices of Catholics, and made hostility to the South a condition for office. Hear me patiently, honest sons of the American party, and you will soon excuse me for "meddling with polities" this once. Bear with me a little while, ye patrons of the University, and you will applaud the "old dotard," for flinging himself between your children and the American party.

One word more before I leave this head, and then I have done with it. It is the darkness of night which brings out the lustre of the stars. So it is the darkness of a State that brings gloriously to view the truly noble of her sons. If Massachusetts has sunk herself to the foot of the sisterhood of States, those sons of hers who have stood by the Constitution and laws of the land, through long years of fanatic blistering, have placed themselves high above all the republicans of the Union. They have been tried by fire and found pure. Immortal honor be their reward!

We now turn our attention to the policy of the war against foreigners.

It is not true that every immigrant is a pauper. It is not true, as I have supposed, that a tenth, or even a twentieth of them are paupers. But let us suppose that the pauper immigrants, are to the thrifty; as 1 to 19. Then as we have seen, if the 19 brought into the country with them nothing but their industry, it would be bad policy to exclude them. But they bring more. They bring talents in every department of science; many of them heavy mercantile capital; many the means of establishing themselves in their several pursuits; and almost all of them bring some money in their pockets. Every dollar that they bring with them is just so much wealth added to the country without labor. A thousand recently arrived in New York who brought with them over $34,000. To be upon undisputed ground, we will suppose that each sound foreigner brings with him but the half of that sum--$17,000. I put down the whole number of foreigners who have come to this country from 1787 to this date (August 1855) at but 3,000,000. From this number deduct the paupers, 157,894, and we have of sound 2,842,106, who have added to the actual capital of the country $48,315,802, or $710,526 per annum upon an average. Now the average expense of a pauper for a period of eight years in Massachusetts, is not quite a dollar a week. But compute it a dollar.—The numbers of paupers who have come into the country is on an average 2,322 (round numbers.)—Their expense, per annum, is $120,744. This amount subtracted from the sum brought into the country by the sound, leaves $589,882 per annum clear gain to the country by immigration. In the year ending 30th September, 1848, there came to the United States from abroad, by ship alone, 229,492. Of these, 2,968 were natives, leaving of foreigners 226,524. The males were to the females, in round numbers, as 136 to 93—the children under 15 years of age, 52,213. Deducting these last from the whole number, leaves 174,311. From this take the paupers, 9,174, and we have 165,137 capable of labor. I suppose their labor to be worth but ten cents per day over their support, and we have $16,513 per day, or $5,168,569 per annum, excluding Sabbaths. Three millions of foreigners in 68 years, gives an average of 44,117 per annum. Now, if all the foreigners who came to the country in 1848, (229,492) give $5,168,569 nett per annum, what will 44,117 give per annum? Ans. $993,593, or $67,564,324 in sixty-eight years. To the annual profits of labor ($993,593) add the cash annually brought in, $710,515, and we have $1,704,110 nett profits of immigration per annum, or $115,880,092 in sixty-eight years, counting no interest or accumulations. Nearly all this wealth and industry goes North to be sure, and we gain by it only in the way of trade—in its enhancing the demand for our productions, and cheapening the articles which we get in exchange for them. Now what are we to think of the heads of a people, who would fling away this vast, and not half told treasure, to get rid of the pauperism that accompanies it? Nearly the whole of the pauperism falls on the North—the only burden which she has not managed to fling upon our shoulders.—And we, good easy souls, who have helped to burden ourselves with most of the expenses of the government for nearly forty years, are now moving heaven and earth to relieve her of this petty charge. What little the South does bear of it, falls almost exclusively upon Catholic Orleans; and upon the inhabitants of this city, Know Nothing opposition is expending its greatest force. How long will our people be duped, degraded and impoverished, by Yankee sophistry, daring, duplicity and cunning! Look what an arm of strength we are lopping off when we cut off foreigners. Their children are natives, and as true to the country as any in the land. Who more gallant in war, or orderly in peace, when let alone? When the pandemonian tribe, from whom I have quoted above, were plotting treason, wishing success to Mexico, and denouncing your chivalrous sons as a piratical horde of banditti, where was Shields, and hundreds of his countrymen, and their companions in arms from almost every land under the sun? What had he done to be pushed aside, with the blood scarcely staunched that gushed from his breast, under your country's flag, to make way for a self-cursed Abolitionist?

"But they will swell the majority against us at the North." What stuff! The homely proverb of the stable-door and stolen horse, over again. Your only hope of saving yourselves from the majority against you at the North, is by conciliating the foreigners there; and now is your time to strike for a treaty with them, instead of striking at their vitals. Never did I see such a glorious prospect for a complete overthrow of abolitionism, as there is at this time. Drop your Know Nothingism, and we have all the South, all the foreigners, all the Catholics and Democrats against them. Fire eaters, do not go for dissolving the Union at this time, I pray you. Do not go for it, whatever the next Congress may do. Pull down all your platforms, unite on the single plank of anti-abolitionism; make no speeches in Congress, give the majority rope, and then let them return to their constituents. They will astonish high heaven with their legislation. Be it so. They cannot hurt you as yet, and if they stop the wheels of the Government, all the better for us. Any thing before abolition rule. That will teach the North wisdom. No matter what laws they pass, my life on it, they will all be repealed by the next Congress, and they will not have a chance of passing laws again for ten years to come, if ever. It is a time for a sober preparation on our part, but not for action.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

THE FINAL PROOF.—We copy from the National Intelligencer the following statement, which we commend to the digestion of Southern Know-Nothings:

"*Northern Know-Nothings.*—The Committee of Correspondence of the American party in twelve of the Northern States have issued an address, recommending that a national Convention of the party assemble at Cincinnati on the 21st day of November next. The Committee desire to see represented in this Convention "all who are opposed to the violation of national faith by the reckless sundering of sacred national compacts, and who are in favor of the unconditional restoration of that time-honored Compromise know as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destoyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify."

Will this satisfy them of the guilt of their associates at the North? Well do we remember how the defeat of the Know-Nothing party in Virginia was attributed to the conduct of Massachusetts and the Hiss Legislature, and with what savage looks Southern Know-Nothings turned upon them in consequence. Most cruel was it so to prostrate the party in the first Southern State in which it had raised its banner.—But Massachusetts only lead where others were eager to follow; and from her intense and deep dyed fanaticism, public sentiment at the North has taken all its character. And now what has become of the Philadelphia Platform, the harmony it aimed to secure, the great reforms it proposed to accomplish?—Instead of a convention in the City of Brotherly Love, another Convention is to be held in Cincinnati, where, in the pure atmosphere of Abolition, all the nonsense of foreign and Catholic influence is to be forgotten, and the "Americans" that "shall rule America," are to plot and determine against the rights and institutions of the South. What a conclusion to the great Know-Nothing party, which, "having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties," was to soar above their follies, and, in "suppression of all tendencies to political division founded on geographical discrimination," promised peace to the Union and security to the South. How mortifying to think that Southern men, after all their bitter experiences, could have been duped by such a shame!

—*Charleston Mercury, 8thinst.*

PRINCETON, N. J. Sept. 12, 1855.

There well nigh came to be a riot here last night, the more strange, because of the remarkable quietude of college affairs up to this time. As I was about to disrobe for bed, a sudden clangor of tin horns burst upon my ear, as if the town was invaded by some secret host, moving amid the darkness of night. A pretty liberal detachment of the students had turned out to amuse themselves, saluting, the while the President of the College and Professor Atwater. All this was harmless, if imprudent. I doubt whether, since the creation, the capacity of tin was ever so unfolded, or the power of the lungs as a pair of bellows, so astonishingly tested. The students would soon have exhausted themselves, but the over vigilant Mayor gratuitously interfered, and a constable undertaking to arrest one of the performers on the horn, was unceremoniously knocked down by a stalwart student from Alabama. This inflamed the crowd, and a general melee ensued, heightened by the well known war cry of the students —"Nassau," "Nassau!"—which resounded on every side, and which never fails to rally the members of the College into one consolidated and invincible hand. President Maclean went among them, and did what he could to pour oil on the troubled waters, but not in time to prevent one of the constables from being stabbed dangerously in the side and face by an unknown hand. He lies in a critical condition. At length the pugilistic student was arrested and held to bail, when things quieted down for a night. To-day the subject will be investigated. As usual, a feeling of embittered hostility exists between the towns-people and the College, but no further disturbance is anticipated. Liquor, for once, is not supposed to have had anything to do with the fray, and the *emeute* itself must answer for this session.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CLAY'S OPINION OF EMIGRATION.—"The honest, patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills capacious barns, and enjoys in tranquility, the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or its laws when called by the duty of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophical Frenchman, accomodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissiudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society. But of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the "natives of the Emerald Isle." In some of the visions that have passed through my imagination I have supposed that Ireland was originally a part and parcel of this continent and that by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean it was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalcuting indifference about human life, characterizesthe inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt that if the current of immigration were reversed and sent from America upon the shores of Europe instead of being from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find a hearty welcome and a happy home.

ARISTOCRATIC HUMANITY.—Vast hypocrisy and enormous pretensions to extra humanity generally go together. The Duches of Sutherland, the great London friend of "Uncle Tom," and the leading subscriber to the petition of the "Women of England" for the abolition of slavery in America, has just permitted a poor bed-ridden woman, with her new-born babe, to be turned out into the open fields, for the non-payment on her husband's estate of a trifling amount of rent! Humanity, like charity, should always begin at home.

N. Y. Sunday Times.

For the Standard.

The Destiny of the Democratic Party.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The excitement which so intensely pervaded the public mind of the State, originating in the novelty of the issues involved in the late Congressional campaign, having in a great measure subsided and quieted down, and the uncommon bitterness of feeling which existed among opposite partizans, having in some measure yielded to sober reflection, we are better enabled to view matters as they really are, and to divine with more accuracy than heretofore the prospective political condition of our country. Momentous as the theme is, upon which I propose to submit my views to the world, yet the citizen should not hesitate or shrink from its consideration on account of its magnitude, when duty and the holy promptings of patriotism imperatively demand an explicit and decided expression of his sentiments of admonition and patriotic counsel. I assume the task, not without unfeigned embarrassment at my inexperience and limited ability, but with an ardent desire to stay, in their rapid progress, a combination of dangerous elements which must soon explode, if not separated and disunited, and leave as an enduring wreck of sectional folly and madness, blind sectarian bigotry, and narrow local prejudice, a dismembered Government. To save the Republic from such an appalling and disastrous a catastrophe should be the paramount object of her devoted sons—in whose bosoms ought constantly to glow the fire of '76.

A brief allusion to the history of parties coeval with the government may be necessary to a proper understanding of our political system, and at once disclose the prolific cause of so much danger to its permanence and stability. I purpose here to draw the line of demarkation in an unprejudiced and impartial manner, and to show conclusively and beyond dispute to the mind of the statesman not biased or warped by the asperity of party spirit, that the Democratic party is the only conservative and national organization of a steadfast and reliable character which has existed since the formation of the government out of the chaos and confusion of the Revolution.

The storm-cloud which had so long spread over the heavens, first threatened fury, then abating and disclosing the blue dome above, had scarcely passed away before a diversity of sentiment manifested itself among our statesmen, in relation to the principles which should form the ground-work of our political fabric. The Constitution had not spread its protecting arm over an infant nation, until the 4th of March, 1789, when it superseded the old Articles of Confederation. In the Convention which framed that instrument, composed as it was of the master-minds and giant-spirits of that day—now gathered to their reward, with posthumous glory beaming in mild and steady splendor on their names—adverse doctrines were advanced and advocated by Hamilton and Madison. They were both great men.—Hamilton was the strenuous advocate of centralization and consolidation; Madison the bold and fearless champion of State rights. The former would have made the States mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for a frightful central despotism; the latter would reserve for them immunities necessary for self-protection, and confine the action of the government within certain and well-defined limits. Madison successfully defeated the centralizing influences of the great head, and gloriously established the precious doctrine of State rights.—Madison was a Democrat; Hamilton was a Federalist. And those great Constitutional principles which James Madison enunciated in the Convention, are the cardinal tenets of the Democratic party, and form a bright dividing line between our organization and defunct Whiggery. Upon those fundamental principles, capable of sheltering the nation in every fierce and terrific storm, and proving to us in darkness and in tempest a "cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," we are willing to stand until folly and madness destroys that holy covenant of freedom.

Such being our creed, I proceed succinctly to examine the measures of the two parties, showing the evidently anti-republican tendency of those espoused by our opponents, the soundness and nationality of our own, and the high destiny which awaits our country under their benign auspices.

The series of measures constituting what was pompously designated by Mr. Clay as the American System, have become such "obsolete ideas" that a mere cursory allusion to them will suffice for the object in view. A United States' Bank, commanding the funds of the government and enjoying privileges which placed them in extreme jeopardy, and attended by the most corrupting influences, was persistently advocated by a party which but recently bore the honorable appellation of Whiggery. Then, twenty-five State Banks were to hold in their tenacious grasp the gold and silver of the nation, to extend and multiply to an unsafe extent their miserable paper issues, and to pay them into the Treasury as legal currency. Wisdom, prudence, and economy dictated to the financier a safer method of protecting the public funds, and hence the Sub-Treasury system, which has worked so well, and to which our old opponents now urge no objection or opposition. Next, in the Whig creed, stands out in bold prominence a High Protective Tariff. This measure proved to be detrimental to the interests of the South, ruinous to her prosperity, and uncalled for by any monetary embarrassment on the part of the nation. The wise and unobjectionable Tariff of 1846 has accumulated into the Treasury a sum amply sufficient to meet the annual expenses of the government, and to assist in the extinguishment of the public debt. The mild exercise of the Veto Power, as a proper safeguard against the disastrous effect of hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and any encroachment upon necessary Executive authority, has found a glorious vindication in the cordial support it has obtained from its bitterest adversaries. A wild and reckless legislation by embezzlement and peculation of the most glaring character, has yielded to the correct dogma of strictly national and practical improvements by the General Government, and local improvements by the States, which they are solely to benefit. Last, but not least, in the text-book of Whiggery—aye, as the touchstone of orthodoxy is Distribution, now quietly interred among the dry bones of deceased politicians—the last measure that witnessed the grand funeral pageant as they marched off with black colors to the dark culverts of Know Nothingism, without building their net-work railroads, or opening schools for the free use of every poor child. Instead of this visionary measure, the proceeds of the public lands have been devoted to their legitimate purpose, namely, to defray the expenses of the government;—and thus has perished the American system.

I have now presented in a very brief and imperfect manner the distinct principles which were zealously advocated by both parties until the forms of our opponents can only be seen, like phantoms when darkness has enveloped the horizon, hovering around the secluded and dimly lighted Council chambers of a Know Nothing lodge. I come now to the intolerant and proscriptive principles of Know Nothingism, and to the destiny of the Democratic party in preserving from civil strife and ruin a government for which we are indebted to the pen of Jefferson, the sword of Washington, and the crowning wisdom of Madison and his illustrious compeers.

Before proceeding further to discuss this momentous subject I will here remark, that while Whiggery has undergone so many radical transitions, and finally abandoned its principles, Democracy has passed through every ordeal with the wisdom of its creed thoroughly tested, and the country blessed with prosperity even to *plethora* under its ascendency. Truly did Mr. Webster predict, when the death-damp had gathered on his intellectual brow, and he surveyed receding time and endless eternity at a glance, that after the 2d of November, 1852, the Whig party would be a matter of history—

"The sunset of life gave him mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before."

As the opposition has assumed a different aspect it behooves us to point out its dangerous tendency, and apply the corrective remedy in restoring health and vigor to the body politic.

Recently the country has been filled with alarm and apprehension. The patriot trembled with serious forebodings. The public mind was deeply agitated. A new organization had sprung up in the Northern States, and by its rapid and unparalleled victories threatened to demolish the Democratic party. Its successes, however, were confined almost exclusively to one section of the Union, where "isms" prevail, and the Constitution is openly pronounced a "league with Satan, and a covenant with hell." In the South it went up in the political sky, like some beautiful pyrotechnic display, illuminating with fleeting brilliancy the starry canopy, and then leaving a darker and more pervading gloom behind. It was Pandora's Box, with many evils accompanying it, and only one hope to escape them, and that HOPE the united Democracy. It was a serpent coiling himself round the American Eagle, as he defied the sun-blaze in his majestic flight, and striving to fasten his deadly fangs deep into the heart of that noble bird. It is the child of bigotry and proscription, basely begotten amid the loathsome corruption of polluted cities, covered with the scrofula of its diseased parents, and writing its victories in fire and blood, as the Cincinnati and Louisville riots will tell to posterity its ignoble mission. This wretched organization, stimulating and inflaming the worst passions of the human heart, alienating the affections of the people, destroying social confidence, and spreading a spirit of scepticism and infidelity on the decay of genuine Christianity, is pregnant with great consequences to the nation.—It requires no political astrologer or necromancer to foretell its direful effects should it succeed in obtaining the reins of government.

In despotic countries where the divine rights of kings is acknowledged—where a monarch can assert, like Louis XIV, he is the State, secret political societies may be justifiable; but in a land proudly boasting of its freedom, where liberty of speech and an untrammeled press are allowed the widest sway, no satisfactory or plausible excuse can be rendered for their existence. They are incompatible with the spirit of our institutions. They unerringly indicate a state of degeneracy and political depravity, which all must deprecate, and which if patriotism still burns in our heart of hearts, must be remedied, or the stream of liberty will soon be diverted from its proper channels, only to flow in the dead sea of despotism, whose black and heavy waters will spread over the ruins of an engulphed Republic.—This Know Nothing organization has been correctly styled by Mr. Stephens an *imperium in imperio*, or a government within a government. Such it undoubtedly is, for its members are bound by the most stringent oaths to obey even in opposition to their will and preferences, the edict of their Council. Nothing can be more inimical to republicanism than the self-styled American party, whose prototype can be found in the Jacobin Clubs of the French Revolution, when those dauntless and blood-thirsty spirits, Danton, Robespierre, and Marat, wrote a chapter in the history of France in characters of blood. To bind a free man with oaths, administered by time-serving political demagogues for unconstitutional purposes, must, if respected by their truckling slaves of delusion and chicanery, end in the downfall of liberty. If this government is to be controlled by mid-night irresponsible conclaves, its freedom will be but a mockery and a reproach, scarcely better than that enjoyed by the subjects of the Autocrat.

For want of time, I must resume this subject in the next issue of your valuable paper, by calmly investigating the principles of the Know Nothing organization, and showing the danger which they will inevitably bring upon us, in event of their success; and that, at this particular juncture of affairs, the Democracy alone can give quiet and repose to the country. I can only point out its destiny after exposing to the detestation of patriots the unsafe doctrines it must counteract. Its sublime mission inspires me with renewed ardor, and makes the self-imposed task I have allotted to myself emphatically a "labor of love." W. V. G.

Beaufort, N. C., Sept 19, 1855.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the Standard.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

GENTLEMEN:—The Know Nothings of Lenoir seem to be in an awful predicament. The late correspondence between Messrs. Rayner and Barringer, published in the Standard of the 5th inst., seems to have thrown a fire-brand into that den of disgust. I heard one of the sworn tribe say yesterday that Hon. Kenneth Rayner was politically dead in North Carolina. I was astonished at the remark, and asked him what had his Captain done that he should speak so disparagingly concerning him. "Well," said he, "I am fearful that Rayner has ruined the *American party* in *North Carolina* by meddling himself with that *Pope's Nuncio* affair—unless he could have stated verbatim what Barringer actually did say to him and nothing more." "And," said he, "if the correspondence between Rayner and Barringer had taken place and been published two weeks previous to the day of election, Paine and Puryear would both have been defeated for Congress by a large majority."

An old straight-forward Democrat came to me one day last week and borrowed the Standard. I met with him this morning on the Court-Yard, when he remarked to me that he had read the correspondence between Messrs. Rayner and Barringer, and that he was of the opinion that Hon. Kenneth Rayner had tied a knot with his political tongue that he would not be able to untie with his teeth. I answered him by saying that I was much of his opinion.

Mr. Rayner did not visit this District during the last campaign; but no one blames him for that. I should not suppose he could with propriety meet Hon. Edward Stanly's old political friends face to face since the Whig Convention of 1848. That period will long be remembered by the old Stanly party of this District. I heard some of the old-liners speaking of Mr. Rayner's conduct in connection with that Convention a few days ago.

Although Mr. R. was not with us in person he was represented by his numerous *strikers* that keep the political field in a continual uproar. We could always tell when Mr. Rayner had taken snuff—his sworn *strikers* would invariably give one universal sneeze.

Messrs. Editors, during the last campaign we had every thing under God's heavens to contend against. All the political *preachers* (and they were plentiful)—all the *yankees* in Lenoir County, (*save one,*) and they are numerous about Kinston—all the old defunct, discharged party hacks, and ambitious beginners—all the old repudiated Whig party, with a few honorable exceptions.

Yes, Messrs. Editors, free negroes were led to the polls to vote for Rev. Thomas J. Latham, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress, but our worthy inspectors would not recognize any such a dark-lantern imposition practiced upon the ballot-box, and all other shades and stripes of politicians that fallen angels, the spiritual enemy of mankind, ever did invent, were in the political field concocting against the Democratic party. But notwithstanding the motley crew, and malicious misrepresentations, they were lashed by the Democracy without mercy. And a more severe rebuke awaits them at the polls next August, at which time the poor, oath-bound, dark-lantern *Sam* will cry out in the language of poor degraded Know Nothing *Cain*: "*Lord my punishment is greater than I can bear.*" And again: "*Behold the Democracy hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth, and from thy face shall I be hid; and I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth, and it shall come to pass that every one that findeth me shall slay me.*" But the Democracy will set a mark upon *Sam*, as was set in former times upon his brother Cain, "*lest any finding him should kill him.*"

The Democracy in this section of the State have the vanity to claim fifteen thousand majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the election next August. And I am almost constrained to believe so myself. I never have seen in all my life the Democracy more united, apparently, than they are at this time.

Tell our Western brethren to go to work. The East is up and doing, and we do not intend to cease our *efforts* until the closing of the Presidential *polls* in *November*, 1856. We expect to defeat them, and that by an overwhelming majority; and we intend to do it agreeable to law and order. We do not intend to elect our candidates by taking possession of the ballot-box, by seizing and driving the opposition from the polls—by murdering our fellow-countrymen because they choose to differ with our party in politics—by burning down their houses, and consuming in the burning flames inoffensive women and helpless children, as the blood-thirsty Know Nothings did in Louisville, Kentucky but a few weeks ago. The Democracy of this nation will forever be found opposing any party that practices such hellish brutality.

Messrs. Editors, I have been living in Lenoir County for many years, but never before have I witnessed such a mass of political and religious corruption as the Know Nothings had in the field in the last campaign, haranguing the people. They were not disposed to treat the Democracy with common courtesy; they would not allow a Democrat the right to reply to one of their oath-bound gang on a public muster ground if they could by any means prevent it.

An attempt was made at a Know Nothing precinct in this County, during the last campaign, to prevent, and did prevent, a Democrat from making a speech in reply to a Know Nothing champion that had spoken on that occasion. The Democratic speaker was ordered to leave the stand by one of the leading men of that Captain's District. This *Commander-in-Chief* of the *Neck District* was formerly a leading Whig, and now votes with the Know Nothings, and for a sight I know a sworn member of that den of *iniquity*. One Democrat was unmercifully beaten on that occasion by some of the Know Nothings, for no other reason, as I am informed, than that he contended that the Democratic speaker should have an opportunity to conclude his remarks, as the *Axletree* had done without being molested.

I pray God, Messrs. Editors, that the people of this now happy country may never be so unfortunate as to have their government affairs administered by these oath-bound, mid night assassins.—Should that eventful day ever befall this free and happy nation we may bid adieu to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and all other immunities now guaranteed to us by our State and Federal Constitutions.

Messrs. Editors, some of those Know Nothing strikers in Lenoir are yet engaged in performing their polluted work. We have a couple of very noted old political hacks in this County that have been making themselves quite conspicuous of late by skulking about like a pair of whipped spaniels, endeavoring to make political capital by misrepresenting the late Louisville Know Nothing riot; but no one will believe anything they may say about it. These old hacks formerly belonged to the Democratic party, but they hungered and thirsted after office until they became contaminated with federalism; and then it was they took refuge under the broken wing of the late Whig party. These old coons are now the sworn leaders of the darn-lantern—the midnight gentry order of Lenoir County, assisted by *Parson Welsh*, their Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, Priest or Pope.

LENOIR.

Kinston, September 19, 1855.

RAISING THE WIND.

The art of puffing has become one of the necessary accomplishments of the age. To a successful literary *brochure* it is looked upon by the trade as one of the indispensables first to announce the wondrous merits of the work in flaming capitals, so as to attract the attention of a gullible public. We invariably suspect such productions; and, in nine cases out of ten, our suspicions are more than verified by the fact—the marvellous works of genius, thus gloriously announced, becoming diminutively smaller as the period of its publication approaches. The following, which we clip from an exchange, is a not too severe take off of this method of getting up the steam. We predict for the "Baggage Smasher," a brilliant success. It will surely deserve as much as many other New York publications we wot of:

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY NEXT MONTH,

Uniform with The Lamplighter, The Hot Corn Girl, The Watchman, The Barber, and The Peanut Peddler,

A New and Extraordinary American Romance, entitled,

THE BAGGAGE-SMASHER!!! !!!

This wonderful work has been over eight months in preparation, and is the joint production of six of the most celebrated authors connected with the Sunday Owlet, who, under the assumed incognitos of "Bux," "Jux," "Nux," "Chux," "Qux," and "Tux," have for years delighted the literary world with their thrilling and soul-inspiring productions. It was thought that the engagement of such an array of talent could not fail to result in

THE MOST ASTOUNDING FICTION EVER ISSUED FROM THE PRESS!

And the verdict of posterity will show that in this expectation the publishers have not been disappointed!

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY.

Had been paid to the authors of the *Baggage Smasher* during their labors; and each, in his department, has showered upon it the most brilliant corruscations of his genius. The plot has been elaborated by Bux—the characters have been developed by Jux—the conversations have been wrought out by Nux and Chux—and the scenery has been depicted by Qux, while the jokes have been carefully gleaned by Tux from the sayings of the

UPPER TEN THOUSAND.

With these nat

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1855.

SOUND AND PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

We publish below the Resolutions unanimously adopted in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 17th instant—the occasion of the celebration of the birth-day of the federal Constitution. Able and eloquent speeches were delivered, and letters were read from Messrs. Cass, Dallas, Wise, Bigler, and others, breathing the true spirit of Democracy and of regard for the Constitutional rights of the South. We point with pride to these Resolutions, as embodying the sentiments of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of Pennsylvania on the great question of the day. No Whig—no Know Nothing meeting or council in the free States has passed such Resolutions:

"Resolved, That amid the wild fanaticism which in times past has shaken, and to this day threatens to shake the nation to its center, we hail with devout gratitude a returning anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the true bond of a perpetual union of the States is the Federal Constitution, so constructed as to restrain the General Government within the legitimate sphere of its granted powers, and to secure to the States and the people all other powers not so granted, and so administered as to cultivate and preserve fraternal sentiments and relations between the different members of the confederacy; and to give strength and durability to such a union the Democracy of Pennsylvania stand always ready to pledge "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

Resolved, That the experience of more than three score of years demonstrates that our fathers who formed the Constitution, and founded upon it the Union, were inspired with a degree of wisdom, foresight and patriotism more than human, and therefore we can best manifest our gratitude for their illustrious services, and our reverence for their glorious memories, by resisting with all our energies every attempt to disturb or destroy the harmony or symmetry of their workmanship, or to defeat and nullify the efficacy of its provisions by false constructions or insidious attacks upon its fundamental principles as the sure guarantee of a permanent Federal Union.

Resolved, That among the great principles which animated the hearts and energized the arms of our revolutionary fathers, we recognize as prominent those which looked to the obtainment for every citizen of the rights of voting and being voted for without restraint or dictation, and of worshipping God without interference or hindrance; that we attribute no small share of the present power, glory and prosperity of our Government to the incorporation of these principles into our Constitution; and, as we are satisfied that they are as valuable and essential now as when our fathers poured out their blood to secure them, we should prove ourselves unworthy of the rich inheritance bequeathed to us, if we failed to resist with all our hearts and souls every effort, whether by open assault or secret combination, to expunge from the Constitution these great principales of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That in the same manner, and to the same extent, that a secret and insidious foe is more dangerous than an open and manly opponent, we regard the attempt now being made to create, by secret oath-bound associations, a law of public sentiment higher than the Constitution, guarantees, in behalf of the enjoyment, by all citizens, whether native or adopted, of the rights of civil liberty and religious toleration, as more dangerous, and more vigilantly to be resisted, than an open and direct attempt to render those guarantees nugatory and of no effect.

Resolved, That a secret political organization which secures the fidelity of its members to its edicts, laws, and regulations by oaths of perpetual allegiance, and which proposes to accomplish its object by proscribing from civil offices one class of citizens on account of their religious creed, and still a larger because they refuse to swear allegiance to its rule, and which seeks by the means of the cohesive power of office to obtain the control of the Government, both State and National, for the avowed purpose of effecting object inconsistent with the Constitution, is necessarily Anti-American, Anti-Republican, Anti-Whig, Anti-Democratic, destructive of political morality, and calls for the united and ceaseless exertions of all truly conservative and national men for its overthrow.

Resolved, That the scenes of violence, disorder, and immorality which have marked the footsteps of the Know Nothing organization from its origin to the late disgraceful and bloody tragedy enacted in a Southern State, ought to impress every lover of good order, of sound morality, and of pure Christianity, with the dangers of giving countenance and encouragement to an organization which has been seized upon by disunionists and Abolitionists, and made subservient to their unpatriotic and treasonable purposes, and which is shown by sad experience to be constantly liable to be perverted by bad men to the destruction of law, morality, and religion.

Resolved, That we adhere with unshaken fidelity to the doctrine that State sovereignty, in all matters of purely internal and domestic concern, is and always has been a cardinal principle of the Democratic faith, which great principle is endangered by the modes of reform in the matter of suffrage proposed by the Know Nothing party, and which proposed reforms we pledge ourselves to resist, because, by the true interpretation of the Federal Constitution, by the debates and votes in the Convention which framed it, it is conclusively shown that the States have the absolute and exclusive control of suffrage.

Resolved, That the perils which now threaten the integrity and peace of the confederacy, arising from the ascendancy, in most of the free States, of a spirit of sectional fanaticism, made successful and powerful by the aid of the secret machinery of Know Nothingism, call upon all national men, whether Democrats or Whigs, to unite in one common organization, and to make common cause against their common foe and the foe of the Union, upon the platform furnished by the compromises of the Constitution in regard to slavery, and upon the principle of Congressional non-intervention, applicable alike to the States and Territories adopted by the united votes of Democrats and Whigs, in the passage of the series of measures in 1850, known as the Compromise Measures, and re-affirmed by their united votes in the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act in 1853, which provides that its "true intent and meaning is not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof peacefully free to form and to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States;" and to this end we hereby solemnly and earnestly renew the pledge of our devotion to the Democratic platform adopted in Baltimore in 1852, and as by that platform all true Democrats are bound to abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the Compromise Measurers of 1850, so now we pledge ourselves in like manner to abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the Kansas and Nebraska act, passed in 1853, as a final settlement of all sectional questions in regard to slavery in the Territories; and upon this platform, and under the Democratic organization, we tender the hand of cordial fellowship to all national men North, South, East and West, and invite them to co-operate with us in averting the perils which threaten our common liberties.

Resolved, That the present distinguished position of the United States abroad, and its happy and prosperous condition at home, result from the administration of its Government upon principles purely Constitutional, and a rigid enforcement of accountability and economy in all departments of the Government; and that President Pierce, having administered the Government upon those principles, enjoys the confidence of every true lover of the Constitutional liberty and happiness of the citizens of this confederated Republic.

Resolved, That our candidate for Canal Commissioner, Arnold Plumer, and our candidates for the State Legislature and county officers, being men pledged to sustain the Constitution, are entitled, at the ensuing October election, to the support of the men of all parties, who regard the best interests of Pensylvania, and desire the prosperity of our blessed Union.

THE STATE FAIR.

The following communication, by an intelligent and public-spirited citizen of Raleigh, is commended to our citizens generally. We had it in our mind to submit some considerations and suggestions of a similar character; but the communication of "A Citizen" was handed in before we wrote, and we give it in lieu of any remarks of our own.

For the Standard.

The State Fair distributes, annually, at least fifty thousand dollars in this community. This, in ten years, adds half a million, to say nothing of the interest on the money, to our wealth. This money gets into the hands of the many—it pays debts, buys property, makes improvements, increases population, enhances the value of real estate, rewards industry, promotes a spirit of enterprise, and leads to general prosperity—extending through town and country to the remotest boundaries, like a fertilizing stream, producing freshness, luxuriance and abundance on every side. The people of Wake and Raleigh are, therefore, alike interested in the permanence and success of the Fair at this point, and should mutually exert themselves to provide all necessary accommodations and make all practicable contributions to render it attractive and profitable to the public at large—simply *because it is their interest to do so.* But the Fair has a still higher aim and tendency—the instruction, elevation and improvement of every mind brought into attrition with the choice spirits of the land, and under the influence of the great display of human skill and industry which every occasion presents. Thus spreading abroad, among our people at large, a spirit of improvement in all the arts of husbandry, with hints how to proceed in the great and important work which will, sooner or later, raise our entire State to an equality of improvement with the most advanced portions of the Union, and bring along in its train the greatness, population, wealth and influence, which the development of our vast resources cannot fail to create and support. Here, then, is another and higher motive for our united and energetic action in behalf of the State Agricultural Society and Fair, which appeals at once to our State pride, patriotism, and moral sense—all coming upon us with a force which we would not, and could not, if we would, resist.

But all intelligent minds are convinced of these things, and the great question for them to determine, is, what shall be done, and what they shall do to aid in its accomplishment. One thing is plain: it is expected of us on all hands to take a zealous and active part in this cause, and any indifference, supineness or indolence on our part, will be justly regarded as criminal. Another thing is equally clear: enlarged accommodations are desired and expected for visitors. The prints in other sections of the State are beginning to speak of this, and show the importance of some additional arrangements for the entertainment of the concourse of people who are coming and must not be disappointed. What these arrangements should be, I leave to others to suggest. I will subscribe towards erecting a shell of a Hotel on the Fair Grounds. If others will do so according to their ability, it can be completed in time for the Fair.

Yours truly,
A CITIZEN.

☞ The Greensborough Patriot—printed in a slaveholding community—speaks of the "strife-creating, uncalled-for Nebraska-Kansas" act. This act opened the common territories of the Union, north of the Missouri line, to the slaveholders of the South; and this act—and to this fact we call the especial attention of the Patriot—was copied, by Judge Douglas, word for word from the acts, composing a part of the "compromise" of 1850, organizing the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. The Patriot advocated that "compromise" in all its parts, and characterized those Southern men who refused to do the same, as secessionists, disunionists, and traitors; now it repudiates one of the feafures of that "compromise" and pronounces it "uncalled-for" and "strife-creating." The Patriot thus echoes faintly, it is true, but faithfully, the declaration of Mr. Rayner that the abrogation of the Missouri line was *"an outrage"*; and it also responds faintly, it is true, but faithfully, to the bitter denunciations heaped by its brother Know Nothings of the free States on those sterling Democrats in that region who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act. The Patriot cannot oppose and denounce an act which abrogated an unjust geographical line, and opened the common Territories to men of its own section, and at the same time be true to the Constitutional rights of the South; and just as often and as long as that paper shall pursue this course, just so often and so long will we remind it of the fact. As in marked contrast with the course of the Patriot on this subject, we invite attention to the Resolutions in our paper to-day, passed by the Democrats of Philadelphia. Read, and see for yourselves the difference between a Guilford, North-Carolina Whig Know Nothing paper, and Democrats, *non-slaveholders*, of the State of Pennsylvania!

Something must be done, and that speedily, to stay the spirit of fanaticism and disunion that is spreading as a desolating plague over the land, or war and carnage will soon be upon us.

Greens. Patriot.

Let the Greensborough Patriot beware how it talks of disunion!

There is no danger of disunion, or of "war and carnage" so long as the Senate is Democratic, and the President is a Democrat. The people—the Democracy of the country, aided by the high-minded Henry Clay Whigs, will attend to all this. They will elect another Democratic President in 1856; they will preserve the Senate as it is, a great breakwater against the storms of fanaticism; and in 1857 they will purge the House, and make it what it ought to be, a true reflex and exponent of the honest and sensible men of the country. We, therefore, advise our cotemporary to be easy. If a screw should get loose, or a linchpin come out, or a wheel fly off, and if we should hear of it before he does, we will be sure to inform him at once of the fact.

☞ A friend, writing us, concludes his letter as follows: "What is the "password" now?—Judge Campbell *has been* appointed, or *will be* appointed?" The "password" *now* is, Judge Campbell "*has been*" appointed. No doubt Mr. Rayner wishes the whole affair buried among all the forgotten "*has beens.*" That "*will be*" was a capital "password" until Mr. Barringer made himself unequivocally heard; now, however, it is discarded, and you can no more get Mr. Rayner or his organs to notice it than they will notice the fact that the Kansas and Nebraska bill is a carrying out of one of the features of the compromise of 1850. There is one "everlasting *to be* which *hath been*"—and that is the selfishness, inconsistency, and tergiversation of a certain order of Whig Know Nothing politicians.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

We return our thanks to the Committee for an invitation to be present on Thursday, the fourth day of October next, at the celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain, on the spot where it was fought—in which the States of Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee will unite.

The occasion will doubtless be most interesting, and we regret that it is out of our power to be present.

We shall give our readers full accounts of the celebration.

☞ A marriage notice sent us from Alamance cannot appear, as there is no genuine name to it, notwithstanding the cake enclosed. We shall neither publish the one nor eat the other, without better authority.

RALEIGH TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, held in the Court House, on Saturday evening last, the 22d inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The following Toast, purporting "to have been drank at the "Celebration of the First Anniversary of the Raleigh Typographical Society," on the 15th inst., appears in some of the City papers:

"By F. K. Seaforum.—Wm. D. Cooke—The proprietor of the Southern Weekly Post and the "Carolina Cultivator," A genuine type of genius and enterprise—the first man in North Carolina to apply *steam* to the *press*, and the first in Raleigh to elevate the character of the printing business. May he wear out a *steam press every year* working jobs for such papers as are too penurious to pay a printer's wages, and may he never lack for good printers to do his work."

And whereas, the terms of that Toast are calculated to give unmerited offense and cause a feeling to exist towards the Society which we are anxious to avoid; and whereas, said Toast *was not drank, nor offered to be drank*, at said celebration, but was, without authority, interpolated into the list, subsequent to the authorized publication therof in the Raleigh *Register*, therefore

Resolved, That the "Raleigh Typographical Society" disclaim any participation in the publication of said Toast, and in the invidious, and, they think, unjust discrimination made therein.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the *Register* and *Standard*, and that the other City papers be requested to copy.

C. C. RABOTEAU, *President.*
W. W. WHITE, *Sec.*

☞ The Washington Union, in a notice of Mr. Rayner's certifiers, speaks of them as his "*four* Know Nothing friends." The Union is mistaken. *Three* of them, to wit, Messrs. Cherry, Haughton, and Crudup are Know Nothings; but the other, Gen. Singeltary, is a sterling Democrat, and opposed to the Order. His statement does not sustain Mr. Rayner in his inferences from Mr. Barringer's conversation, assuming as we do that Mr. B. related in substance the same facts to both; nor is Mr. Rayner strengthened in his *present* position in the matter by Messrs. Cherry, Haughton and Crudup, for the reason that they prove too much for him. Gen. Singeltary, we feel authorized to say, will be heard from again on the subject.

JUDGE LONGSTREET'S LETTER.—We invite the attention of our readers of all parties to the letter of the Rev. A. B. Longstreet, in our paper to-day.—Judge Longstreet, it is known, is a pious and able Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and enjoys the high respect and confidence of the people of the South generally. We shall publish in our next his letter "To the Know Nothing Preachers of the Methodist Church, South." Read these letters—hand them to your neighbors to read—and then lay them aside for future use.

☞ The Greensborough Patriot charges that there has been "bargaining" in this country "with Popish priests for place and power." We pronounce the charge false. Bring forward your proofs, Mr. Patriot, or stand before the public convicted of having uttered a gross calumny on your own country. *Where are your proofs?* Do you refer to Mr. Barringer? He gives the lie to the charge. Do you rely on *inferences?* Inferences are not proofs—they are often the airy nothings of corrupt or of crazy politicians. You *infer* that the country has been disgraced!

☞ We stated in our last, that the subscription made on behalf of the State to the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company was $600,000; and in this we were mistaken, having looked only to the 8th section of the act. The 45th section provides that should the first subscription of individuals be $400,000, then the State's subscription shall be $800,000; and individuals having subscribed in accordance with the 45th section, the State subscribed $800,000, and not $600,000, as heretofore stated.

☞ We had the pleasure, on Saturday last, of a visit from O. Barrett, Esq., the Editor of the Harrisburg "Keystone." Mr. Barrett had been on a tour through a portion of Western North Carolina. We found him a very intelligent and pleasant gentleman. The "Keystone" is a sound and able Democratic paper, true to the Constitutional rights of the South.

WARRENTON NEWS.—The Editor of the News proposes, after the 16th of next month, to issue that paper Semi-Weekly. The price will be $3 per annum in advance.

☞ The people of Charlotte, N. C., have sent $450 to the Howard Association for the relief of the sufferers at Portsmouth and Norfolk.

N. C. STATE FAIR.—The third annual Fair for the State of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh, on 16th of October next. Then will be the time for our farmers and mechanics to meet together to vie with each other in the display of their skill in the different occupations in which they are engaged. We appeal to our agricultural and mechanical friends to not allow their own section of the good old North State to be outdone. You have but to try and the efforts of your skill and industry will compare favorably with those of any section of the State. We understand that our friends in other sections are already making preparations for a grand exhibition at that time, and we are exceedingly anxious that we, of this immediate locality, should be suitably represented. Let the trial be made and we shall stand *number one! Eliz. City Sentinel.*

EDITORS IN PARLIAMENT.—The press in England certainly cannot complain that it is not fairly represented in high places. The London Athenæum says: "There are more proprietors, editors, and correspondents of public journals in the present House of Commons than at any previous period. Among leading debaters in that House are to be found some of the most powerful writers of the day. The Chancellors of the Exchequer are men who have occupied equally distinguished positions in literature, and the lords lieutenant of Ireland are elegant essayists, pleasant versifiers, and accomplished authors of diaries. In fact, the distinction and antagonism between the worlds of politics and literature seem fast dying out—to the advantage of both, we would fain believe. While the one becomes more enlightened, it is to be hoped the other will gain in robustness and healthiness of tone."

Prentice was formerly very friendly to the Catholic church, and, if he did not join it himself, had his children educated in that faith. The following from the Louisville Democrat, is a sample of the style in which his contemporaries worry him:—

"It is not surprising that the editor of the Journal has such a holy horror of the Catholic confessional. Just think of the poor old fellow having to kneel down and tell over all his sins. He has not an enemy in the world whose heart would not relent at the bare thought of subjecting him to such an ordeal. If ever he is pardoned it will have to be in the lump. Anything short of infinite mercy would lose patience with the details and hand him over to the devil at once."

MASSACHUSETTS FUSION CONVENTION.—The Massachusetts fusion State Convention met at Worcester, on Thursday, and nominated Julius Rockwell for Governor on the first formal ballot. The present Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer and Auditor, were re-nominated. E. R. Hoar was nominated for Attorney General. Strong anti slavery resolutions were adopted. The convention composed of a mixture of Know-Nothings, Whigs, Freesoilers, and a sprinkling of Democrats, but all thoroughly impregnated with abolitionism, numbered about one thousand delegates, and was presided over by Hon. N. P. Banks, Know-Nothing member of Congress.

From the Petersburg Express.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

FROM NORFOLK.

The continued illness of our correspondent with the fearful plague which has not yet ceased its ravages in our sea board cities, prevents us from getting our usual letters from Norfolk. We present however to our readers the following facts from a reliable informant as he received them per private letter from the above city.

During the twenty-four hours up to Thursday evening the number of new cases had increased, and a cold Northeasterly wind was blowing, making the atmosphere so chilly that fires were generally needed in Norfolk.

The following deaths have recently occurred: Horrace Drewry, of the Banking office of J. D. Gordon, Mr. Drewry's wife, daughter of John Dod, was buried last week; Margaret Downes, Edmund James, Newton Armistead, ship joiner in Gosport Navy Yard; Patsy Buskey, James street; George Howlett, James street; Miss Briggs, Fenchurch street, daughter of Archibald Briggs, deceased; Miss Dudley, John Thomas late of Petersburg; two sons of Nelson B. Sorey deceased; Mrs. Parr, A. Bell's child, 4 years old; Catherine Taylor, Wm. Gibson; a child of Sam. R. Veale, Polly Watlington, colored; Miss A. E. Shuster, daughter of late John Shuster, there are only two members of this family now left; Sam Smith.

Among those recently attacked are the following: Wm. B. Ferguson, president of the Howard Association; Thos. G. Broughton, Sr., editor of the Herald and Secretary of the Board of Heath; Jno. D. Gordon, Exchange Broker, who is very sick; also Wm. Reid, late candidate for Mayor, who is very low. Ezra T. Summers, a member of the council, is dangerously ill; Dr. Rich. Tunstall, of the firm of Ludlow and Tunstall; Mrs. Sarah Chamberlaine, mother of R. H. Chamberlane, of Farmers' Bank, who has a slight attack; George Reid, son of Wm. Reid, also taken down ill.

Dr. Robert B. Tunstall was better on Thursday morning; Charles H. Beale, who suffered a relapse several days since, was quite sick at last accounts. Mr. Quick, undertaker, is down very sick with the fever.

Dr. Gordon was still very low, but there were faint hopes entertained of his recovery.

Dr. Richard Blow, an eminent physician of Sussex, was reported as being exceedingly ill.

Dulton Wheeler, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Howard Association, who a few days since was pronounced convalescent, is reported as having suffered a relapse, and was, when last heard from, quite sick.

[Special Correspondence of the Express.]

Gloomy accounts—Caution to Refugees—List of dead—Rumor corrected—Dr. Barry ill—Increase of the fever—Postscript.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 20, 1855.

Dear Express:—I have no cheering accounts to give you. The scourge pursues its resistless course, and daily sweeps off some of our most valuable citizens. It is impossible for any man to name a period, when its ravages will cease.

We are all anxiously looking for the advent of Frost as the only means by which the poisonous infection may be destroyed. Until that time, the people of Portsmouth sojourning beyond her limits, cannot without incurring the most imminent danger, return to their homes. It would be well for the papers to begin in time, and caution all *refugees* against returning prior to the 10th or 15th of November. Such is the decided opinion not only of our local faculty, but also of the Southern physicians, practising among us.

To-day I have heard of fourteen deaths; child of J. L. W. Hodges; child of James Jarvis Jr.; child of Joseph Manning; child of Mr. Ross; Sarah Raby (col'd); child of Mrs. Sweeney; W. P. Brittingham's negro man; Henry Barrett; Leroy L. Brown; Mrs. M. W. Aylwin; child of John Silver; John Reed (col'd); Robert C. Rodman, (sail-maker of the United States Navy,) and Mrs. Thomas L. Johnston.

I am pleased to contradict the rumor of the death of Amos Edwards, Jr., a worthy young citizen, and glad am I to announce, that Wm. R. Singleton, who has been dangerously ill, is now better.

Dr. Barry, of Memphis, who has been rendering essential service in his attentions to the sick, is, I regret to say, extremely low, and I much fear that he cannot live through to-night.

Richard Nash and Robert A. Graves are in a very critical condition, and but little hope can be entertained of their recovery.

The weather is still cold and cloudy.

Many new cases are occurring, and in virulence fully equal to any that have preceded them.

GOSPORT.

Sept. 21. 6 o'clock A. M.—The following have died since closing my letter last night: Robert A. Graves, Richard Nash, Peter Kelly, Miss Annie Boswick, and Peter Galilee. 'G.'

LATEST.—The Petersburg Express of Monday contains the latest news. By reliable accounts, we find that during the twenty-four hours up to Friday afternoon, *fifty-two* deaths had taken place in Norfolk, and that a great number of new cases had occurred in different parts of the city! During the same time, *twenty-six* deaths had occured in Portsmouth. Thus it seems the fever, though it lulls one day, will but increase its fury on the next, as the atmospheric changes may effect the patients.

NOBLY DONE.—If anything could mitigate the miseries of our neighboring cities, now suffering under the scourge, it would seem that the ready and almost unexampled kindness and sympathies expressed for them would do so. In all quarters, there has been awakened an interest in their condition, which has not spent itself in words but has become fruitful in noble and generous actions. In the great number of such cases which have come to our knowledge we have not felt it our duty to call particular attention to any single one. But one has just reached us, of such peculiar claims upon public regard, that we cannot refuse ourselves the gratification we really feel, in especially noticing it. The mechanics of Haw River, on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, determined to give some relief to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and for that purpose (having nothing to give but their labor) they desired a day's wages to be set apart for the purpose. It was done; and the fruit of that day's labor, amounting to 2,000 pounds of flour, is now on its way to the afflicted citiss. These workmen, we are informed, are all hardworking people and earn their daily living by the sweat of their brow. We have no doubt that *day's labor* was the sweetest they ever enjoyed. Such instances of kindness to those we have never seen are beautiful illustrations, in a practical form, of the sentiment uttered by the Roman poet:

"Homo sum—nihil humanum a me alienum puto."

In after time, this action will be remembered and rewarded. *Richmond Enquirer.*

THE RATE AT WHICH WAVES TRAVEL.—A paper was read by Prof. Bache before the American Scientific Association, stating that at nine o'clock on the morning of the 23d of December, 1854, and earthquake occurred at Simoda, on the island of Niphon, Japan, and occasioned the wreck of the Russian frigate Diana, which was then in port. The harbor was first emptied of water, and then came in an enormous wave, which again receded and left the harbor dry. This occured several times. The United States has self-acting tide guages at San Francisco and at San Diego, which record the rise of the tide upon cylinders, turned by clocks; and at San Francisco, four thousand eight hundred miles from the scene of the earthquake, the first wave arrived twelve hours and sixteen minutes after it had receded from the harbor of Simoda. It had travelled across the broad bosem of the Pacific ocean at the rate of six and a half miles a minute, and arrived safely on the shores of California, to astonish the scientific observers of the coast surveying expedition. The first wave, or rising of the waters, at San Francisco, was seven-tenths of a foot in height, and lasted for about half an hour. It was followed by a series of seven other waves of less magnitude, at intervals of an hour each. At San Diego similar phenomena were observed, although on account of the greater distance from Simoda, (four hundred miles greater than to Francisco,) the waves did not arrive so soon, and were not quite as high.

For the Standard.

THE FAIR AT HENDERSON.

To the Editors of the N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN.—Enclosed I hand you a letter from Governor Bragg, accepting our invitation to be present at the Fair at Henderson on 10th, 11th and 12th October. As there is no Agricultral Journal which will be issued sufficiently early to give general information of the fact, and as it is a circumstance which will add much to the interest of the occasion, I must request the favor of you to publish it in your next paper.

Very respectfully,
R. A. HAMILTON,
President Granville Co. Agr'l. Society.

Granville, 19th Sept. 1855.

RALEIGH, Sep. 17th, 1855.

My Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, inviting me to the Fair to be held at Henderson on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of October next.

I thank you for the invitation, and unless prevented by some unforeseen occurrence, it is my purpose to be present.

I anticipate much pleasure, not only from seeing many of the productions of one of the finest Agricultural portions of the State, but because I hope there to meet with many of the associates and friends of my early life.

For the very kind terms, in which you have been pleased to address me, I can but return my sincere thanks. Very respectfully, and truly yours,
THOS. BRAGG.

R. A. HAMILTON, Esq.
President Granville Co. Agr'l. Society.

For the Standard.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic party, and such conservative Whigs as are opposed to the proscriptive and intolerant spirit of the Know Nothings, in the town of Winston, on the Tuesday of Forsyth Superior Court, at which all persons, without regard to party ties, and opposed to secret oath-bound political organizations, are respectfully invited to be present.

FORSYTH.

September 22, 1855.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Baltic—Nothing Important from the Crimea.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Steamer Baltic, with dates to the 8th instant, arrived from Liverpool last night.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Cotton dull and declined 1-16 a ⅛. The decline is experienced mostly in upland cotton.

Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Prices somewhat stiffer, but not quotably higher. Western canal flour 40s. a 40s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 41s. a 42s.; Ohio 42s. a 42s. 6d. Wheat closed steady at an advance of 1d. a 2d, white 12s. a 12s. 6d.—Corn advanced 1s. per qr.—white 44. a 45, yellow 39s. a 40s.

Accounts of crops are favorable.

THE WAR.—There is nothing of importance from the Crimea.

The week previous to the 8th inst, has been extraordinarily destitute of news, and not a single incident of interest is reported.

Simpson and Pelissier in the telegraphic despatches, mention nothing new respecting the siege, save another threatened attack by the Russians on the Allies on the Tchernaya. Hence the allied army is kept constantly on the alert, and a portion of the forces is kept constantly under arms.

The question is whether the Russians will advance on the Tchernaya or make an attack on the forces at Balaklava, reaching there by way of Baidan.

Simpson says the enemy are actively engaged in bridging the harbor and fortifying north side of the city, and have received large reinforcements.

THE BALTIC.—There is nothing from the Baltic or Black seas.

The Turkish Bulletin says that the Russians have not the means to attack Kars, in consequence of a recent partial attack, in which, they sustained heavy losses.

NEGOTIATIONS.—No reliable information is received relative to certain negotiations which are said to be pending, but it is reported that the German powers are preparing a new programme the object of which is to confine the war to its ostensible object.

NAPLES.—It is rumored that England, instigated by France, is about to take measures of hostility against Naples in consequence of an alleged insult to an attache of the British Legation there by the Neapolitan police. This news is chiefly the rumors flying about in the clubs of London.

ENGLAND.—The news of the death of Hon. Abbott Lawrence was received in England with every expression of sympathy. The American shipping in the harbor of Liverpool, on the 7th displayed their flags at half mast.

There is no political news in England save the rumored intended attack on Naples.

AUSTRIA.—The position of Austria remains unaltered, and gives no indications of a positive character of her intentions with regard to the war.

CONTEMPLATED BOMBARDMENT.—The London Times says that there will be a cannonading at Sebastopol by the allies, in October, which, to that of April last, will be trifling in comparison, and that which took place during the two days previons to the capture of the Mamelon Tower, will sink into insignificance before it. An iron tempest will be poured into the city; which, with the weight and range of the guns, and the new position of the batteries, obtained by steady progress, will try the endurance of the Russians to the utmost. The great scale on which such a bombardment is carried on, with the preparations necessary for its execution, render the delays which have preceded it a matter of little surprise.

LATEST.—Gortschakoff, it is reported, writes that his defences are damaged. The report is doubtful.

Latest from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

WELDON, N. C., Sept. 22.—Passengers in the cars from Norfolk report that there were 52 deaths in Norfolk, and 26 in Portsmouth yesterday (Friday.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Flour unsettled. Sales of common to good State brands at $7 62 a $7 94; good Ohio $8 56; Southern $8 68. Wheat is a trifle higher; sales of Southern white at $2 02 a $2 10, red $1 90 a $2. Corn is dull—mixed 88½. Pork is a trifle higher—mess $22 50. Beef is unchanged. Lard 11½ a 12 cent.

Yellow Fever in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The fever is making terrible ravages in Natchez and in Vicksburg.

DIED,

After a lingering illness of some months, Col. George Jordan, at his residence in Alamance county, N. C., on the 21st of August, 1855—aged 59 years and 21 days. He leaves a companion and eight children.

PUBLIC MEETING.

RALEIGH, N. C. Sept., 19th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the "Executive Committee" of the "N. C. State Agricultural Society" I was appointed to confer with you, on the propriety of calling a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, for the purpose of making arrangements to entertain or accommodate the visitors to the "State Fair" to be held at this place in October. The time is not far off, and whatever is done, should be done soon, and notice given, that persons at a distance may know what to rely on, in coming to the "Fair." Should you think fit to call a meeting let it be at an early day, as we have no time to lose.

Very truly yours,
E. A. CRUDUP,
Chm'n. Ex. Com. N. C. State Agri. Soc.

HON. WM. D. HAYWOOD,
Mayor of Raleigh, N. C.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Raleigh,
Sept. 24th, 1855.

Pursuant to the above, the citizens of Raleigh are invited to meet in the City Hall on Tuesday Evening the 2nd day of October next, at 4 oclock, to take into consideration the communication of the Chairman of the Executive committee of the N. C. State Agricultural Society.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Mayor.*

Raleigh, Sept. 25th, 1855. 88—
City papers copy.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will be held in the City of Raleigh on Tuesday the 1st day of November.

E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Raleigh, Sept. 26th, 1855. 88—td.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 22, 1855.

WHEAT—The market was rather better to-day with sales of prime white at $1 95. Fair to good lots $1 60 to 1 80.

GUANO—The market is very active, and some holders are asking $55.

FLOUR.—Sales of city brands extra 89½ to 9½; Superfine $9.

TOBACCO—The market was rather lower to-day for common sorts; but good working sorts are scarce and in demand.

APPLE BRANDY—In good demand; last sales at 55 cts.

CORN—We hear of no sales to-day. We quote at 80 to 85, and the market not brisk.

BACON—The market is very active and firm with a tendency of a still further advance. We quote Va., hog round at 13 to 13¼. Sides at 13 to 13½. Shoulders 12 to 12½.

LARD—Market active. Sales of kegs at 14 to 15. Barrels 12½. Pressed at 15½ to 16c.

SALT—Some holders have withdrawn their stocks from the market. We quote at 1 65 to $1 70, with but little to be had below the latter rate. *Express.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 22.

TURPENTINE—No change to note in prices, and market firm. Further sales yesterday of 220 bbls at $3 10 for yellow dip, ₮ 280 lbs. No sales this morning.

SPTS. TURP.—Further sales yesterday of 45 bbls. at 48½ cents ₮ gallon. This morning 150 do. sold at 48 cents; sellers generally holding higher.

ROSIN—Common appears to be in rather better enquiry, and prices tend upward. Sales on Thursday of 3,160 bbls. (not before reported) at 1 15 for large bbls. On yesterday 2,439 bbls. went at same price.

TAR—Sales yesterday of 200 bbls., and this morning 50 do. at 2 30 ₮ bbl.

COFFEE—38 bags Rio sold from store yesterday at 12c. ₮ lb.

FLOUR—20 bbls. Fayetteville superfine sold yesterday afternoon at $ 25 ₮ bbl.; supply light.

TIMBER—Sales this morning of three rafts at 7 62½ @ 8 ₮ M. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 22.

Not much produce arriving. It will be seen by our quotations that BACON has advanced; the article is scarce—some lots have sold as high as 15 cents. CORN arrives pretty freely and prices downward. Not much COTTON coming in.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 40 cents per gallon.

RAW do. yellow dip $2,50 per bbl. *Ob.*

Valuable Property at Public Sale in the Town of Warrenton, N. C.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP between BOBBITT & MINETREE, in the Coach-making business, having taken place, and a sale of the property belonging to the late firm being necessary, in order to ensure an equitable division, they will expose to public sale, without reserve, on the premises, on the 25th day of October next, their New, Large, Extensive, and Complete Coach Factory, situated in the business part of the Town of Warrenton N. C., immediately on the Main Street, opposite to, and within, fifty yards of the Court House. The principal edifice constructed of Stone and Brick, is 75 feet in length, and 26 feet in width, containing a Stone Basement 50 feet long, and 26 feet wide, used as a Smith's Shop, in which there are four Forges with flues running out of the top of the house, which is covered with tin, and thus rendered secure against ignition from sparks. In the upper story there are three rooms, of which one is designed for trimming, one for painting, and the remaining one for varnishing, and all plastered. The lower department consists of a show Room, and a Wood Shop, the former fronting the street, and the latter in the rear.

There is, likewise on the lot a separate house for timber or lumber, 50 by 26 feet, and abundant shelters for the protection of any quantity of work that may be sent for repairs. There is, also, on the lot another house, 28 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, of which the upper is designed for unfinished work and the lower for work that has been repaired. The whole establishment was erected recently, and expressly, for the business of Coach making, and is the most extensive and complete in the State of North Carolina.

The lot is sufficiently spacious to afford room for the erection of as many and as extensive buildings in addition, as any person might desire for the carrying on of the business in all its branches. It is now so well enclosed that it can not be entered by any one not having the keys which unlock the gates. In one of the shelters forming a part of the enclosure of the lot, are two Smith's forges, which were built within the last 12 months.

Terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale. Possession given on the 1st day of Jan'y, 1856.

WM. H. BOBBITT,
JAMES MINETREE.

Sept. 20, 1855.—ts

☞ Any person purchasing the above property and wishing to engage in the Coach making business, can buy of me at fair valuation and on liberal terms a lot of timber, a quantity of unfinished work, and all kinds of materials.

WM. H. BOBBITT.

Sept. 25, 1855. 1092—wtd

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
**Shot, Powder and Ca

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS:

[No. 4.] A Resolution for the Appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz: Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Gideon Hawley, of New York

Approved, December 27, 1854.

[No. 5.] A Resolution providing for the Engraving, Lithographing, and Publishing of Drawings, Maps, Charts, or other Papers for Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, when any charts, maps, diagrams, views, or other engravings shall be required to illustrate any document ordered to be printed by either House of Congress, such engravings shall be procured by the Superintendent of the Public Printing, under the supervision and direction of such committee as the House ordering the printing of any such document shall direct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the paper necessary for the execution of all such engraving shall be obtained in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as are now provided by the act of August twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the obtainment of other printing paper.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That all plates which have been engraved for any document ordered by either House of Congress, and now under the charge of the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be placed in charge of the Superintendent of Public Printing.

Approved January 18, 1855.

[No. 6.] A Resolution relative to the Construtcion of the Laws for the Allowance of additional Compensation to the Clerks of the Census Bureau.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be so construed as to extend to the clerks employed in the Census Office the same additional compensation granted by the act of April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Approved, February 3, 1855.

[No. 7.] A Resolution respecting the Arctic Expedition, commanded by Passed Ass stant Surgeon E. K. Kane.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby, authorized to provide and despatch a suitable naval or other steamer, and, if necessary, a tender, to the Arctic Seas, for the purpose of rescuing or affording relief to Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane, of the United States Navy, and the Officers and men under his command; *Provided*, That such steamer and tender shall be officered and manned by volunteers from the navy and others who may declare their willingness to be so engaged.

Approved, February 3, 1855.

[No. 13.] A Resolution accepting the Sword of General Andrew Jackson, and returning the Thanks of Congress to the Family of the late General Robert Armstrong.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to the family of the late General Robert Armstrong, for the present of the sword worn by General Andrew Jackson while in the military service of his country; and that this precious relic be hereby accepted in the name of the nation, and be deposited for safe-keeping in the Department of State: and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the late General Robert Armstrong.

Approved, February 28, 1855.

[No. 14.] A Resolution in Relation to the New Orleans Custom-House.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make such change in the mode of constructing the New Orleans custom-house as will best, in his judgment, lighten the foundations from the great weight of the superstructure.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[No. 23.] Joint Resolution making an Appropriation for the Purchase of Territorial Libraries.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of Territorial libraries for each of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Approved March 3, 1855.

[No. 24.] A Resolution explanatory of an Act passed August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it was the intention of the act of Congress, approved August third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the same shall be construed, to give to Wisconsin in aid of the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, a quantity of land, equal mile for mile of its improvement to that granted to Indiana, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May the ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Approved, March 3, 1855.

[No. 25.] Joint Resolution making Appropriation for the Payment of those entitled to the Benefits of the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, voting Extra Compensation to Pages, Folders, and Others.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum voted by the House of Representatives, March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for the payment of pages, folders, and other employees, be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 3, 1855.

[No. 1.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," it is provided that, whenever the President of the United State shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws, on their part, to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty, he is authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence:

And whereas satisfactory information has been received by me that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws, on their part, to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, from this date, the following articles, being the growth and produce of the said provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island—to wit: grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton-wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; rice; broomcorn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr, or grindstones; dyestuffs, flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags; —shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as the said treaty shall remain in force; subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty; and that all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect and be observed on the part of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

[L. s.]

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

(To be continued.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE LITERARY Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington.

The Escaped Nun; Or, Disclosures of Convent Life; and the confession of a Sister of Charity.

Habits and men with remnants of record touching the makers of both, by Dr. Doran.

Doe Sticks: What he says, by Q. K. Philander Doe-stick's, P. B.

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Roget's Thesaurus of English words and phrases. A new edition.

Literary and Historical Miscellanies, by George Bancroft.

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The Summer Land: A Southern Story.

Ellie; Or, the Human Comedy, by John Easton Cooke, author of "The Virginia Comedies," &c.

The English Orphans; Or, A Home in the New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Tempest and Sunshine."

The Heiress of Haughton: a sequel to "Aubrey."

Frank Leslie's Journal for September.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 7, 1855. 82—

THE LAND OF GOLD!
Reality Versus Fiction!
BY HINTON R. HELPER.

1 VOL. 12 MO. 300 PAGES; NEATLY BOUND IN cloth; price $1. Published and for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand, by HENRY TAYLOR, *Sun Iron Building*, Baltimore. Sent free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar. The usual discount made to the trade.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. California Unveiled,
" 2. The Balance Sheet,
" 3. Society in California,
" 4. San Francisco,
" 5. San Francisco continued,
" 6. San Francisco concluded,
" 7. The Chinese in California,
" 8. Cursory Views,
" 9. Sunday in California,
" 10. Bear and Bull Fight,
" 11. Sacramento,
" 12. Yuba—The Miner's Tent,
" 13. Stockton and Sonora,
" 14. Voyage to California via Cape Horn.
" 15. Voyage from California via Nicaragua,
" 16. My last Mining Adventure.
" 17. The Vigilance Committee,
" 18. Bodega,
" 19. The Digger Indians and Negroes,
" 20. Are you Going to California?

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press.

"The author goes into an examination of the statistics of California to ascertain her actual value to the country, compared with her cost. He gives her full credit for her gold, examines her other resources, agricultural and commercial, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of the treasure she has been pouring so liberally into the world's lap, she has not yet paid for herself. Much space is devoted to the question of her present solvency and her future prospects, and the views advanced are to us novel. A residence of three years in California, in which the author has, at different periods, dwelt in all its regions, from San Francisco up to the mines, has given him a right to speak upon it, and he utters no half-way opinion. He is positive in his statements, and copious in his citations of facts bearing upon them.—There is a fair share of adventure in this volume. The author sees all the lions of the Eureka State, goes into the drinking and gambling saloons of San Francisco, and gives us an account of their interior, witnesses a bull and bear fight and describes it very minutely, meets with Chinese, Digger Indians, and all the mixed nations that frequent the new State, works at the mines, both Northern and Southern, and gives in his experience, which, in one case at least, is very amusing, and, in short, presents a picture of the entire country as he saw it. We believe the book is destined to attract attention. There is a freshness and *naivete* about it which removes it from the class of common works of travel."

Southern Quarterly Review.

"Aside from his own experience, the author advances a number of statistics and general facts in proofs of the truth and in vindication of the severity of his allegations. The book is very entertaining, and will be read with great interest by every body." *Baltimore Sun.*

"The author is a North Carolinian. He has written his book in a very agreeable style, and relates many interesting incidents." *Baltimore Capper.*

"It is well written, and cannot be read but with wonder and amazement. The work must have a great sum." *Baltimore Patriot.*

"Mr. Helper supports his inferences and deductions by an array of facts and figures which stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the statements sometimes made and believed that California is hardly less than an earthly paradise. As we design shortly to give an extended notice of the book, we forbear more comment at the present time, further than to say that *we* have also resided for several years in the "golden State," and know personally that most of the statements made in the books (dismal as they are) are briefly true." *National American.*

"It is a book of merit in point of ability, and of value in its facts and truthfulness." *Richmond Examiner.*

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 1089—w4t.

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them all in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessities of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER, } *Committee.*

August 21, 1855. 78

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED TO ME by E. P. Merrel, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison County," an election was duly held in said County, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said County seat at the place where Adolphus E. Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place:

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the County seat of Madison County at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the

[L. S.] State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

☞ Asheville News copy 4 times.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., Aug. 20, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 21st of Sept., next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$63,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $103,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 78—td.

Fall Stock---1855.
KERR & MARBURY,

Importers of, and Dealers in, China Glass, Earthenware, &c.
Nos. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHIPS IRENE and John Rutledge, from Liverpool, 105 Crates and Hhds., of China and Earthenware, and from the Factories a large supply of Glass Ware and Domestic Goods—making our supply, as usual, very extensive and complete. They respectfully invite Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, as they are enabled and determined to sell upon as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the Northern Cities.

Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation.

August 21, 1855. 1088—w4w.

WM. J. BAKER. THOS. L. BARRAU

BAKER AND BARRAUD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Tabb's Buildings, Town Point
Norfolk Va.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1855. 52.—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 30th, 1854. } 85—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one o the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

NOTICE.
Valuable Real Estate in the Town of Newbern, N. C. for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL that valuable lot and Improvements situate on the South side of Pollok Street. The improvements consist of a large and handsome Brick Dwelling House, finished in modern style. In the Basement is a large Dining Room with Pantries attached and Cellars for Coal and Wood. On the first floors are three handsome Parlors with elegant Marble Mantels and ornamental Grates, French Windows opening upon the Piazzas, and Mahogany Doors all fitted with the best and heaviest Silver Plated fixtures. Connected with the Dining Room on the first floors, are large Pantries and close Closets, with all the modern convenient apartments and fixtures. On the second floors, is a fine Library Room with Book Cases handsomely fitted up, and three pleasant Bed Rooms with Dressing Rooms and Closets attached. In the Attic are three Chambers all neatly finished. Connected with the Dining Parlor on the first floor, is the Kitchen with a Wash House, Pump and Boiler, &c. beneath. Adjoining the Dwelling House, is a handsome Office with two Rooms, having ornamental Grates and convenient Book Cases, and connected with the Dwelling by a spacious Hall, which communicates both with the back Yard and Dwelling House. There are on the premises a House containing convenient and comfortable lodges for Servants, a large and convenient Store House, and the Grounds and Garden are stocked with the best and choicest Fruit Trees. The Stables front on George Street, and the lot on which they are situate, communicates on the back with the Dwelling House Lot. There are on this lot, Stables for five horses, a Carriage House, Cow House and Shed for Carts, &c. There is also on the premises communicating with Trent River, a large Brick subterranean Aqueduct built during the administration of Gov. Tryon which opens into this lot and keeps the entire premises, perfectly dry and free from dampness and water. All the premises are in fine order, and it is believed a more desirable property never was offered for sale in Newbern. The Furniture, much of which was made to order, will be sold with the Dwelling House if desired.

ALSO THAT VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT Adjoining the above premises on the South Side of Pollok Street, and at preseut occupied by Mrs. Susan B. Waples. This is one of the best built Houses in Newbern. The Dwelling House is a Double one of Two Stories and has two Parlors on the first floor, with two pantries in the back part of the Hall and a pantry in the Piazza, three Bed Rooms on the second floor, a large and spacious Attic and fine and dry Cellars. On the premises are all convenient outhouses that are desirable. The entire premises have just been put in complete repair and are in fine order. All of this property is situate in a very desirable and pleasant part of the town, and on one of the principal and most fashionable Streets in the place, and in the immediate vicinity of the best water to be had in this part of the State.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE

In the Town of Beaufort, on the Front Street and immediately opposite the Inlet and on the Sound. This is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in the town, or on the Sea Coast. The improvements consist of a Cottage with six Rooms, with front and back Piazzas, Lodges for Servants, Stables, Carriage House, &c. The lots are situate on a bluff, and are high, dry and of a pleasant soil to live on. The Furniture used in this House will be sold very cheap to the purchaser of the premises. Persons desirous of purchasing the above described Property, can view the premises at any time. TERMS OF SALE will be made easy to purchasers; and application can be made to GEORGE S. ATTMORE, Esq. at Newbern, who is duly authorised to sell all of this property.

JAMES W. BRYAN.

Baltimore, Aug. 1, 1855. 1074—4tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

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ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 36—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 2—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high,

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.—WE ARE IN possession of a full stock of Summer Goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

☞ Register, Star and Spirit of the Age copy. ☜

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret " do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY. In Equity. Linville Higgins, Jr., vs. David Edwards and David Isam.

In this case, it appearing by affidavit before the Clerk and Master that David Isam is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Weekly North-Carolina Standard for six weeks, that the said Isam be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the court house in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the above suit, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

Witness George Bower, Clerk and Master in Equity, the 1st day of August, 1855.

GEORGE BOWER, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 76—6w.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

WE BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR friends and the public generally that we have associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general AUCTION, COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, in this City, at the corner formerly occupied by the late B. B. Smith, and hope by strict personal attention to business to merit a liberal patronage.

JAS. J. LITCHFORD & WM. HENRY COOKE.

REFERENCES: C. Dewey, Esq., Cashier Bank State, W. H. Jones, Esq., Cashier Bank Cape Fear, E. B. Freeman, Esq., Clerk Supreme Court, Hearit & Jones, Merchants, Raleigh; A. M. McPheeters, Norfolk, Va.; Thomas Loring, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

May 11, 1855. 49—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1850. 92—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 86—tf.

E. B. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, "
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Bi